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Charles Candee Baldwin

The subject of this sketch, the son of Seymour W. and Mary E. Candee Baldwin, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, December 2, 1834, but while an infant his parents removed to Elyria, Ohio, where his mother died in 1836. His father, remarrying, returned to Connecticut in 1847, but in 1856 removed again to Elyria. In 1855 Charles was graduated with honors from Wesleyan University at Middletown, entered Harvard Law School, receiving therefrom the degree of LL. B. in 1857. The same year he was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, Ohio, entering the offices of S. B. and J. F. Prentiss, which firm, after many changes, became in 1878 Baldwin & Ford.

As a lawyer Charles C. Baldwin stood high in his profession, and his career was marked by rapid and brilliant success. In 1884 he was elected judge of the circuit court, which position he retained until his death on February 2 last. Judge Baldwin was active in many educational enterprises, was at one time a trustee in two colleges, and was one of the founders of the Western Reserve Historical Society, being its president at the time of his death. His work in Ohio archeology extended over many years, and the published results of his research under the auspices of the Society of which he was a parent are widely known.

Judge Baldwin was actively connected with numerous institutions of learning throughout the continent, and was a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society of Washington for a number of years.

F. W. HODGE.

James Owen Dorsey

In the death of the Reverend James Owen Dorsey, at Washington, February 4, 1895, anthropology has lost one of its foremost and most promising workers in the domain of American linguistics and sociology.

By the collection and acquirement of facts knowledge is increased and thereby human culture is broadened. The intellectual triumphs of the race and the memorable events in history

are one and all intimately associated with the names of great and good men—men and noble workers in whom the divine and eternal are brilliantly reflected—who have wrought unselfishly to give them being. Of this band of noble workers one of the most modest, conscientious, and painstaking was James Owen Dorsey. Scientific research, through its numerous collaborators, is busy by day and by night, seeking to fathom the reasons of things and encouraging its workers to gather, systematize, and interpret facts and data whereby Philosophy may test her capacities in demonstrating them and the sum of human knowledge made greater. In the field of American linguistics and sociology Mr. Dorsey collected many facts and much data, which are a permanent addition to our heritage of knowledge.

It is due, perhaps, to this more than to any other reason that man intuitively offers to the memory of the eminent and illustrious dead the fadeless wreaths of commemorative tribute and eulogy, wrought from the buds and flowers of the worth, genius, and virtue of the departed. By this means are exalted the good deeds and noble aspirations of those most eminent in the various departments of human conduct, and the successes, triumphs over obstacles, and, it may be, reverses, of these men are made to teach others what to imitate and what to avoid, and to emphasize what may be regarded as their contribution to the welfare and culture of the race.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in Baltimore October 31, 1848. He acquired his primary education in the schools of his native city. At an early age he evinced a marked precocity in the acquirement of language by learning the Hebrew alphabet at six and by reading that language at ten years of age. During 1862-'63 he attended the Central high school (now City College), taking the classical course. When a member of the class of the second year illness constrained him to abandon his studies. In September, 1867, he entered the preparatory department of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, and the junior class in 1869. On Easter day, 1871, he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Church by the Bishop of Virginia, and in May of the same year he began mission work among the Ponkas in Dakota Territory; but serious illness in July, 1872, and again in the following year, compelled him to abandon his mission work in August, 1873, which was soon after he had acquired the ability to converse with the Indians without an interpreter. Having returned to

Maryland, he was engaged until July, 1878, in parish work. Then, under the direction of Major J. W. Powell, he repaired to the Omaha reservation, in Nebraska, for the purpose of acquiring additional linguistic and other anthropologic material, remaining among this people until April, 1880. In the meantime, upon the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology in 1879, he was chosen one of its scientific corps, being up to the time of his last illness continuously and arduously engaged in linguistic and sociologic work. Subsequent to 1880 he made several field trips to Indian reservations, visiting, in addition to those of the Siouan stock, that of Siletz, on which he was able to collect important vocabularies and valuable grammatic notes and material pertaining to the Athapascan, Kusan, Takilman, and Yakonan stocks.

His grasp and comprehension of the principle of the genesis of words and the development of vocabularies is well and abundantly illustrated in his excellent paper, "Siouan Onomatopes," and in his Athapascan studies. In the forementioned essay is seen his complete mastery of a wealth of etymologic detail, which is marvelous even to the linguist. In his paper on "The Comparative Phonology of Four Siouan Tongues" we are introduced to a discriminating study of the phonologic wealth of the various dialects of the Siouan family. No one but a trained phonologist can appreciate the difficulties to be overcome in such a study.

His great modesty and his strong conviction that the views of a student should be moulded by facts prevented him from formulating subjective theories by which to judge the value of his facts. In the later years of his studies in linguistic morphology he began to feel the inadequacy of the venerable agglutination theory to explain all the facts of word-structure prevailing in the languages he was studying, and he came to look upon adaptation—the infusing with a new meaning or function an element which before had or had not any definite signification—as an important and potent factor in the genesis and development of morphologic structures. His mastery of the wealth of forms in the languages he studied enabled him to illustrate copiously the working of this principle. His linguistic acumen and painstaking accuracy are brought out in his interlinear translations of numerous and voluminous texts, both in print and manuscript.

In addition to numerous essays dealing with linguistic and other anthropologic matters which appeared from time to time

in various periodicals, Mr. Dorsey published under the auspices of the Bureau of Ethnology the following excellent and suggestive memoirs: "Omaha Sociology," "Osage Traditions," "A Study of Siouan Cults," "Omaha Dwellings, Furniture, and Implements," "Omaha and Ponka Letters," and "The Dhegiha Language, with Myths, Stories, and Letters." He also edited the "Dakota-English Dictionary" and "Dakota Grammar, Texts, and Ethnography" of the late Rev. S. R. Riggs, forming, respectively, volumes VII and IX of *Contributions to North American Ethnology*. At the time of his death he had completed a paper on Siouan sociology. Among the papers and articles of marked importance published in extra-governmental media may be mentioned: "Migrations of Siouan Tribes," with maps, in the *American Naturalist*, volume XX, No. 3; "Comparative Phonology of Four Siouan Languages," embodied in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1883; "An Account of the War Customs of the Osages," *American Naturalist*, volume XVIII, No. 2, and "Mourning and War Customs of the Kansas," in the July, 1885, issue of that magazine.

Although he published many essays in various media, by far the larger and most important part of the material collected and elaborated by him during the years of his active and successful career remains unpublished, but much of it is well on toward completion.

As a worker Mr. Dorsey was methodical, rapid, and untiring, accomplishing in a given time an amount of labor that was astounding in its extent and accuracy. His marvelous aptitude in discriminating, grasping, and retaining sounds enabled him to obtain with great ease accurate vocabularies and texts and to detect differences of meaning and function through differences of sound. His freedom from subjective theories, his deep erudition, and enlightened conservatism made him one of the foremost authorities in American linguistics.

By reason of the purity and unselfishness of his motives and the warmth and sunshine of his amiable nature, he won the esteem of all who had the pleasure of meeting him, and, being ever kind, affable, and cheerful to his colleagues, ever willing to aid and advise them, James Owen Dorsey was sincerely and cordially loved and revered by all.

J. N. B. HEWITT.